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And yet Mr. Edmund Randolph, who died in 1813, left a manuscript, still unpublished, entitled a "History of Virginia," in which Henry is credited with an utterance somewhat less inflammatory than that long accepted. We seem, therefore, to be confronted with the fact that our familiar picture of that memorable Virginia session has never been wholly authoritative.

The author of this newly discovered manuscript, himself a Catholic, perhaps an Irishman, was, it would appear, an agent of the French Government. It would seem, therefore, that he must have been friendly to the Colonies. His whole manuscript shows that he was a careful observer. His notes, under date of May 30 and May 31, follow: (The foot-notes are from those of the editor of the *Review*.)

*"May the 30th.*—Set out Early from halfway house in the Chair and broke fast at York, arrived at Williamsburg at 12, where I saw three Negroes hanging at the galows for having robbed Mr. Waltho<sup>82</sup> of 300 ps. I went immediately to the assembly which was setting, where I was entertained with very strong Debates Concerning Dutys that the parlement wants to lay on the american Colonys, which they Call or Stile stamp Dutys. Shortly after I Came in one of the members stood up and said he had read that in former times tarquin and Julius had their Brutus, Charles had his Cromwell, and he Did not Doubt but some good american would stand up, in favour of his Country, but (says he) in a more moderate manner, and was going to Continue, when the speaker of the house rose and Said, he, the last that stood up had spoke treason, and was sorey to see that not one of the members of the house was loyal Enough to stop him, before he had gone so far. upon which the Same member stood up again (his name is henery) and said that if he had affronted the speaker, or the house, he was ready to ask pardon, and he would shew his loyalty to his majesty King G. the third, at the Expençe of the last Drop of his blood, but what he had said must be atributed to the Interest of his Countrys Dying liberty which he had at heart, and the heat of passion might have lead him to have said something more than he intended, but, again, if he said any thing wrong, he begged the speaker and the houses pardon. some other Members stood up and backed him, on which that afaire was dropped.

*"May the 31th.*—I returned to the assembly today, and heard very hot Debates stil about the Stamp Dutys. the whole house was for Entering resolves on the records but they Differed much with regard the Contents or purport thereof. some were for shewing their resentment to the highest. one of the resolves that these proposed, was that any person that would offer to sustain that the parlement of Engl'd had a right to impose or lay any tax or Dutys what'sr on the american Colonys, without the Consent of the inhabitants therof, Should be looked upon as a traitor, and Deemed an Enemy to his Country.<sup>84</sup>

<sup>82</sup> Nathaniel Walthoe, clerk of the council.

<sup>84</sup> This was the resolve which we may call no. 7, reckoning all that are quoted in any of the authorities. . . . Our traveller, however, appears to have seen no. 7 under debate on the 31st. The dissolution occurred the next day, June 1.

there were some others to the same purpose, and the majority was for Entering these resolves, upon which the Governor Dissolved the assembly, which hindered their proceeding.

"The Kings Berth Night<sup>86</sup> which was on the tuesday follow'g, was given by the lieutenant govenor mr. faquier.<sup>86</sup> I went there in Expectation of seeing a great Deal of Company, but was Disappointed for there was not above a Dozen of people. I came away before super."

## THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

THE Nobel Peace Prize for the current year, according to the announcement from Christiania, Norway, December 10, has been divided equally between Christian L. Langé, of Norway, Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, and Hjalmer Branting, Prime Minister of Sweden. The prize amounts to approximately \$30,000.

Dr. Langé was born in Norway in 1869. He has been Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union since 1909. He has been Secretary of the Nobel Committee in the Storting, and for some years he has been professor of history in the Norwegian Nobel Institute at Christiania. He represented Norway at the second Peace Congress at The Hague in 1907. He is the author of a number of volumes and many articles relating to international matters. His friends among the American group of the Interparliamentary Union are pleased to hear of the award even of a half of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Langé.

## WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT that led President Harding to say in his speech on Armistice Day that he is "not as a pacifist fearing war"? What is it that led President John Sullivan, of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, in his appeal to civic, school, church, veteran, and business organizations to aid in impressing upon the International Conference for the Limitation of Armament the demand for the cessation of the competitive building of great armaments, to say, "We have put the bars up against all pacifist organizations and will not take counsel with any such or similar organizations"? These gentlemen and public men generally are doing everything in their power just now to avoid the calamity of war. As such, they are working for the establishment of peace between nations. The statesmanship of the world, without any appreciable exception, is bent as never before upon the same high purpose.

The psychology of nations everywhere is, therefore, the psychology of pacifism. No one today, outside a few

<sup>86</sup> George III. was born June 4 (N. S.), 1738.

<sup>86</sup> Francis Fauquier.